

VARIETY.

The Evergreen.

Cheste may be the snow-drop's bloom,
Smiling o'er its wintry tomb;
Sweet may prove the summer flower,
Clinging to its parent bower;
Fair the water lily blow,
Where its native stream may flow;
Elin forms may haply dwell,
Buried in the cowslip bell;
But, alas! these fade away—
Autumn comes, and where are they?

Weeping may the willows grow,
Far and wide the shade may throw;
Fresh the giant oak wave on,
When its rival's verdure's gone.
Flourish may the mountain pine,
Freely thrive the trailing vine,
Brake and thicket blossom round,
Green be all from bound to bound;
But their brightest leaves decay—
Winter sweeps them all away!

But the "evergreen" still waves,
When the tempest rants and raves;
When its sleek the lime tree dims,
Whistling through its naked limbs—
Nor a leaf of it is cast,
As a plaything, to the blast;
Firm it bides the pelting hail,
Drifting snow and freezing gale;
Still the same, 'tis ever seen—
The fresh—the "evergreen" is seen!

From the New York Sun.

By the steamer, (Cambria) from England, we have as far as the Press is the exponent of Ministerial views, evidences of the most violent and inflammatory feelings towards this country, not springing from any alleged wrong done by us to Great Britain, but from efforts to sustain our own interests and give security to our Southern boundary. We regret to say that disappointment in the election of our President constitutes one of the ingredients of this cup of bitterness, as if England had any right to express an opinion for or against any candidate which the sovereign people of this country may see fit to choose. We find in the Morning Chronicle of the 2d instant, the following paragraph relating to this country:

"If Europe is desirous of seeing peace re-established in Central America, there is but one way of effecting it. Let the European governments one and all, signify to the American government their positive hostility to the project of annexation. A combined protest of this nature might inculcate a salutary lesson of moderation on Jonathan; and once rid of the apprehension of him as an immediate neighbor, Mexico would soon be induced formally to renounce a claim which it is now hopeless to expect that she can ever make good. Such a course, whilst it would give consolidation to Mexico and peace to Texas, would benefit European commerce, and prevent the American people from exercising, as they are striving to do, an overshadowing influence over the Gulf of Mexico."

What, we would ask, has Europe to do with the internal and fraternal conflicts in Central America? What has Europe to do with the affairs of America at all? What interest has Russia or Austria or France in the independence or annexation of Texas? A broad waste of water divides us. The great Atlantic separates us. Upon what principle therefore can European interference be invoked to take part against us? When the European alliance was formed and the Congress of Vienna assembled, each sovereign had a distinct and personal interest in checking the fierce and uncontrollable ambition of Napoleon. Europe was one vast camp, and each country was in arms for its own independence, peace and security. But how are those sovereigns to be induced to take part with England against us? What is the struggle for, and who is to be benefited by it?—England alone. It is English influence, English interest, English power, English broad cloth, English markets. That avaricious nation which has conquered and occupied every spot on earth left unprotected against her arms—that power which occupies nearly all the India—which has her positions in the Mediterranean—her vast accession on the American Continent—in the West Indies, in China, and whether the grasp of her lion can secure a territorial possession, compels of our ambition, and solicits the governments of Europe "one and all" to interfere and read us a lesson of moderation!—Why invoke the whole world to take part against us? why does not England alone, chastise our ambition? Can't she do it?—Her power and resources are vast, extensive and controlling. Let her try it. We have no apprehension of the European sovereigns interfering with American concerns to strengthen the interests of England. We rather think that they would protest against the interference of England in the affairs of this Continent. We ask no aid. We solicit no alliance with any power. We desire peace with all the world. Peace is indispensable to our prosperity and our happiness. But there is not at this day a people on earth who would sooner go to war with any nation, and under every disadvantage than the American people, if they imagine that injustice had been done to them. England calculates from policy; the people of this country from principle, and that spirit will always predominate. Prudent or indiscreet, whatever the hazards or the consequences may be of war, the American people will plunge into it against any power which ventures to oppress them. If the people of Texas decline coming into the American Confederacy, as a separate and sovereign state, there is an end to the matter. But if the people of that country are in favor of annexation, what right has England or any European power to interfere? If we have any difficulty with Mexico on the subject, we can settle it honorably, and desire to do so without being prompted or bullied by Europe. England desires to control both the destinies of Texas and Mexico. We contend and will maintain that England has no right to interfere in our affairs. We are, it is true, somewhat a divided people on local affairs—fanaticism has unfurled its banner on slavery, and political interests are warring against each other, but all will be united and consolidated at the first threat of foreign aggression. England never again will find us a divided people in war.

ERRORS IN THE TREATMENT OF HORSES.

When a horse shys, or shears at some unaccustomed object, which all young horses will do, never speak sharply, or worse than that, strike him if you would avoid his starting the next time he sees the same or any similar object. Almost any horse may be brought to a confirmed habit of shying by such treatment. What should be done, then? Check him to a walk, give him time to see the objects, and he will take little or no notice of it.

If a horse stumbles or trips, it is a common practice to strike him for that. This will not mend his habits of tripping or stumbling, but will add to them, if he has spirit, that of springing forward with dangerous quickness whenever it occurs; as a matter of course. The remedy, if it can be called one, is to keep an eye upon the road, and where, from stones or unevenness the falling is apprehended, tighten the reins and enliven the horse, but never strike him after the accident.

As you would save the strength and wind of your horse, drive slow up hill, and as you would save his limbs, and your own, drive slowly down hill. Never wash off your horse with cold water when he is hot, or let him drink it freely in that state. If the water is quite warm, it will not hurt him.

Do not permit the smith when he shoes your horse to cut out any portion of the soft part of what is called the frog of the foot—this is apt to gradually draw in the quarters of the hoof and cripple the animal—and is recommended only by the smooth appearance it gives at the bottom of the hoof, which is more apt to catch a round stone in the crook of the shoe than otherwise.

Do not feed with grain, especially corn, when a horse is warm, or very much fatigued; if you do, you may founder and ruin him.

Do not keep a horse too fat, or too lean, as either disqualify him for hard labor.

The more kindness and good temper is extended to a horse, the better will he behave in return. Bad temper and bad habits come generally from bad usage.—*Turf Book.*

EVILS OF FAMILY INTERMARRIAGES.—Another source of deterioration is a long series of family intermarriages. Be the cause what it may, both history and observation testify the fact, that the issue of marriages between parties related by consanguinity always degenerate. They become enfeebled in time, both mentally and corporeally. This practice, which is fostered principally by the false pride of rank, has reduced almost to dwarfishness the nobility of several nations, especially Portugal. It has likewise aided not a little in not only deteriorating, but nearly extinguishing, most of the Royal families of Europe. The case is strengthened and rendered more expressive by the fact, that the ancestors of those families were the real proceeds of natural nobles of the land, men peculiarly distinguished in their day, as well for corporeal stature, strength, and comeliness, as for mental excellence. Yet, I repeat, that a long line of family intermarriages has contributed much to reduce, below the average of mankind, the descendants of those ancient nobles, whose high qualities alone gave them station and influence. In this the human race are analogous to our domestic animals, which are deteriorated by breeding constantly from the same stock. Even among the people of certain sects of religion, much mischief is done by the continued intermarriages of the members with each other. The condition of the Jews and Quakers affords proof of this. The two societies are more afflicted with some form of mental derangement, in proportion to their numbers, than any other in Christendom. They are also unusually deficient men.—This is, no doubt, attributable, in no small degree, to their seldom marrying out of their own sects.—*Gulldwell's Physical Education.*

THE HORNET.—In "Sleeman's East India Rambles," we find the following description of the immense power of the hornets in that section, and of the terrible effect created in an encampment by a swarm of them. Hornets are said, also, to be very severe in Algiers. "I have seen six companies of infantry, with a train of artillery, and a squadron of horse, all put to route by a single nest of hornets and driven off some miles with all their horses and bullocks. The officers generally save themselves by keeping within their tents, and creeping under their bed clothes or their carpets, and servants often escape by covering themselves up in their blankets, and being perfectly still. Horses are often stung to a state of madness, in which they throw themselves over precipices, and break their limbs or kill themselves. The grooms in trying to save their horses, are generally the people who suffer most in a camp attacked by such an enemy. I have seen some so stung as to recover with difficulty; and I believe there have been instances of people not recovering at all. In such a frightful scene I have seen a bullock sitting and chewing the cud as calmly as if the whole thing had been got up for his amusement. The hornets seldom touch any animal that remains perfectly still."

The Portland Bulletin tells a good story of a certain good Deacon, whose hat blew off and led him a long chase after it thro' the street. At length the Deacon became exhausted in the race, and pulled up against a post by the side walk. A gentleman came along, to whom the Deacon addressed himself thus: "My friend, I am a Deacon of the Church, and it is very wrong for me to swear, you will therefore greatly oblige me, if you will d—n that hat for me."

Mr. John Fuller, in a state of partial insanity, mistook himself for a horse, put a bridle round his neck, tied himself up and thus committed suicide at Madison, New York.

A native of China, named Atit, who has resided in Boston eight years, was naturalized a few days since.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected weekly for the Venture.

OHIO.	
Bank of exchange, Cincinnati.....	failed
Bank of Cincinnati.....	failed
Bank of the United States branch.....	failed
Cincinnati and White Water canal co.....	failed
Cincinnati banking and loan office.....	failed
Consolidated banking company.....	failed
Farmers' and mechanics' bank.....	failed
Miami exporting company.....	failed
Ohio and Cincinnati loan office.....	failed
Ohio, Arnold & co's. checks.....	failed
Platt (J. H.) & co's. bank.....	failed
Bank of Circleville, (new bank) in Circleville, chartered in 1818.....	failed
Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton.....	failed
Bank of Gallipolis, Gallipolis.....	failed
Bank of Steubenville, Steubenville.....	failed
Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield.....	failed
Bank of Sandusky bay, Lower Sandusky.....	failed
Western banking company.....	failed
Bank of West Union, West Union.....	failed
Canal bank, Middletown.....	failed
Commercial bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland.....	failed
Commercial bank of Scioto, Portsmouth.....	failed
Farmers' bank of Canton, Canton.....	failed
Farmers' bank of New Salem, New Salem.....	failed
Farmers' and mechanics' bank, Chillicothe.....	failed
Franklin silk company.....	failed
German bank of Wooster, Wooster.....	failed
Gaugau insurance co., Painesville.....	failed
Granville Alexandria society, Granville.....	failed
Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus turnpike company.....	failed
Hamilton and Rossville manufac. co., failed	
Jefferson bank, New Salem.....	failed
Kirtland safety society bank, Kirtland.....	failed
Lebanon Miami b'king co., Lebanon.....	failed
Lancaster Ohio bank, Lancaster.....	failed
Maumee insurance company.....	failed
Manhattan bank, Manhattan.....	failed
Monroe Falls manufacturing company, failed	
Miami exporting co. branch, Conneaut, failed	
Owl creek bank, Mount Vernon.....	failed
Orphans' institute bank, Fulton.....	failed
Ohio rail road company, Richmond.....	failed
Urbana banking company, Urbana.....	failed
Washington bank, Mansfield.....	failed
Western Reserve farmers' banking co., in Brighton.....	failed
Zanesville canal & manufacturing co., Zanesville.....	failed
Consolidated banking co., Cincinnati, failed	
Savings bank, Cincinnati.....	failed
Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland.....	failed
Mechanics' and traders' bank, Cin.....	failed
Ohio land company, Medina.....	failed
Cuyahoga Falls real estate association, failed	
Newton Falls manufacturing company, Newton Falls, Portage county.....	failed
Cuyahoga steam furnace co., Ohio city, failed	
Franklin bank, Cincinnati.....	dead
Belmont bank, St. Clairsville.....	dead
Columbiana bank, New Lisbon.....	dead
Dayton bank, Dayton.....	dead
Muskingum bank, Putnam.....	dead
Ohio life and trust company.....	dead
Western Reserve bank, Warren.....	dead
Farmers' and mechanics' bank, Steubenville.....	dead
Franklin bank of Columbus.....	dead
Bank of Marietta, Marietta.....	dead
Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Pleasant.....	dead
Bank of Zanesville, Zanesville.....	dead
Bank of Chillicothe, Chillicothe.....	dead
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.....	dead
Bank of Geauga, Painesville.....	dead
The following banks were paying specie at the last accounts:—Lafayette bank of Cincinnati, Clinton bank of Columbus, bank of Circleville, bank of Massillon, bank of Norwalk, bank of Sandusky, bank of Wooster, bank of Xenia.	

MAINE.

Total number of banks 72—of which 42 remain, with a passable credit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Total 30—of which all but four survive. New Hampshire is a Democratic State, and individual liability of stockholders is an established principle in her banking system. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the whole system in that State has repeatedly failed, which only demonstrates the fallacy of all attempts at "reform."

VERMONT.

Number of banks 28, besides the Vermont state bank, and branches, at Woodstock. "Busted," 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Ohio, ss.
Benjamin Burch, Sheriff.
BY virtue of a decree of order to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of Putnam County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in Kalida, in said County, on Monday the 17th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following lands lying in the County of Putnam, and State of Ohio, to wit:
Commencing at the north east corner of section number thirty-two (32) Town two (2) south of range six east, thence south one hundred and sixty (160) poles, thence west twenty-three (23) poles, thence north one hundred and sixty (160) poles, thence west twenty-three (23) poles, to the place of beginning, containing twenty-three acres more or less. Taken as the property of Benjamin Burch, to satisfy a decree in favor of the State of Ohio.
T. R. McCURE, Sheriff,
Sheriff's office, Kalida, Feb. 14th, 1845.

Gordon C. Golt, G. Clark, and George W. Merrill, Vendi Exponas.

BY virtue of a Vendi Exponas to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Erie, and State of Ohio, I will offer for sale at the house of Matthew Chambers, in Gilboa, on Monday, the 25th day of February, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following property, to wit: 3 eight day Brass Clocks; one set of Blacksmith tools: one yoke of Oxen, Red and White; one Sord Horse; one Gray Horse; one Bay Sord Horse; one Durham Heifer; one Horse Buggy; and one Two Horse Wagon. Taken as the property of Matthew Chambers, W. Ackley, Stanberry Sutton and Gordon C. Golt, to satisfy an Execution in favor of Gordon C. Golt, Grotmer Clark, and George W. Merrill.
T. R. McCURE, Sheriff,
Kalida, February 14, 1845.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Kalida, February 14, 1845.

School Notice.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS will take notice that the time is at hand when their duty as township Superintendents of public schools requires them to give public notice as required in the 25th section of the school law, page 19th, of the amount of funds necessary to support a public School in each district, for the term of six months.

This duty it is hoped, will in no case be neglected. The following is that portion of the 25th section referred to:—"and he (the Township Clerk) shall make an estimate, as near as possible, of the amount of money required in his township, in addition to what shall be furnished by the several provisions of this law, if there shall be deficiency, to provide, at least, six months good schooling to all white unmarried youth in the township, during the year ensuing, and shall cause public notice to be given, of the amount required, by posting the same in writing, on the door of every common school house in the township, and at the usual place of holding the elections, at least fifteen days before the annual township election, on the first Monday of April; and at such election, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters to endorse on their tickets, "school tax," or "no school tax," and if, on counting the votes, it shall be found that there are more votes for school tax than against it, the result shall be certified to the county auditor who shall assess the amount so estimated by the township superintendent, to be assessed upon the property of such township. (Note.—But not over two mills on the dollar,) which shall be collected and paid over to the treasurer of the township, in the same manner as is provided for the amount levied in the second section of this act; but if there shall be found more votes for 'no school tax' than for it, then no further school tax shall be assessed for that year."

It will be seen by the note included in the above, that not more than two mills on the dollar valuation of the property of the township can be levied. Where that amount may be required, it will only be necessary to give notice for a levy accordingly, and in the same proportion should a less amount be required. Particular attention is requested to this matter from all Township Superintendents.

O. RISLEY, Auditor
& Superintendent of Pub. Schools.
Auditor's Office, Kalida,
Putnam co., Feb. 21, 1844. 3w209

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxes, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services. GEO. SKINNER.
Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844. 209tf

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

AT my instance an attachment was this day issued by William Bombargee, a Justice of the Peace of Napoleon township, Henry county, Ohio, against the property and effects of William McWilliams, a non-resident of said county.
EBENEZER LATHROP.
Dated, February 10, A. D., 1845. 5w209

SHERIFF'S SALE.

VENDI EXPONAS.

BY virtue of a Vendi Exponas to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of Putnam County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Kalida, in said County, on Monday, the 17th day of March, A. D., 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following tract of land, lying in said County of Putnam, to wit: Commencing at the north east corner of section thirty-two, in Township two south of Range seven east, thence south one hundred rods, thence west eighty rods, thence north one hundred rods, thence east eighty rods to the place of beginning; supposed to contain about fifty acres. Taken as the property of Henry Foster, at the suit of Isaac McHenry, Sheriff.
T. R. McCURE, Sheriff,
Kalida, February 11th, 1845. 5w208

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Putnam County, at their next session, in Kalida, praying for an alteration of a road leading from Rockport to Kalida, alteration commencing at the center of section ten on the east line in Monroe township, running west until it intersects the Lima and Painesville Free Turnpike road, thence north said road until it intersects the old survey.
February 7th, 1845. 3w207*

AN EXHIBITION of the Receipts and Expenditures of the 1844, in Lima and Defiance Free Turnpike road, for the year 1844.

EXPENDITURES.		\$513.84
Amount paid Dan. Hopkins Surveyor,	\$14.00	
" " Wm. Phillips Commissioner,	9.00	
" " A. Single chain carrier,	6.00	
" " Harvey Webb, tavern bill,	1.00	
" " Jas. Taylor, Commissioner,	0.25	
" " S. R. Miller, chain carrier,	5.25	
" " Henry Moneyamith, "	2.25	
" " David Harris, "	1.50	
" " Harvey Stroufe, "	2.25	
	50.51	
Amount of Rec'ts for labor on said road,	463.33	\$513.84
Amount received from the Treasurer of Paulding county,		\$110.02

EXPENDITURES.		\$21.37
Amount paid Jas. Taylor, Commissioner,	\$21.37	
" " Wm. K. Daggett, tavern bill,	2.50	
" " John Mason, Commissioner,	19.00	
" " Same	17.13	
" " G. H. Phillips, tavern bill,	11.74	
	71.74	

Balance in hands of John Mason, Com'r, 38,284.41, 110.02. No funds were received from the Treasurers of Williams or Allen counties.

A STATEMENT of all the expenses incurred in surveying and locating the Lima and Defiance Free Turnpike Road.

ALLEN COUNTY.	
Samuel Jacobs for tavern bill,	\$1.50
Daniel Muser " "	2.00
Aaron Dingle, chain man,	75
Bogart, " "	75
Wm. Blackburn Commissioner,	7.75
N. J. Lack, Axeman,	11.00
	\$23.75

PUTNAM COUNTY.	
David Harris, chain man,	1.50
Harvey Stroufe, " "	2.50
Alfred Single, " "	6.00
S. R. Miller, " "	5.25
J. L. Beann, " "	2.25
H. Moneyamith, " "	2.25
Harvey Webb, Tavern bill,	1.00
John Tussing, " "	4.50
Peter Myers, " "	2.75
William Phillips, Commissioner,	9.00
James Taylor, " "	9.00
Daniel Hopkins, Surveyor,	11.50
Same, " "	8.00
Same, " "	6.00
Higgins & Gillett, writing contract,	1.00
	\$63.49

PAULDING COUNTY.	
George H. Phillips, Tavern bill,	11.74
Wm. K. Daggett, " "	2.50
John Mason, Commissioner,	17.13
Wm. Blackburn, " "	19.25
James Taylor, " "	21.27
Wm. Bryant, chain man,	75
Aaron Dangle, " "	75
	\$73.29

WILLIAMS COUNTY.	
Alfred Elkins, chain man,	1.50
Rowell Cheeney, Commissioner,	11.25
Wm. Phillips, " "	9.50
	\$22.25

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

JAMES H. VAIL, Secretary.

The State of Ohio, Henry county, ss.

Court of Common Pleas.

IN CHANCERY.

John Harman.
THE defendant John Harman is hereby notified that a bill was filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of said County, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1844, to foreclose a mortgage executed by said defendant in favor of the State of Ohio, for one hundred dollars of Surplus Revenue, upon the following described lands, to wit: The south west quarter, and also the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-two, in Township No. six, north of Range No. six east, saving and excepting one hundred acres on the west side of said tract, taken off by a blue running north and south parallel with the section. The tract herein contained, contains one hundred acres more or less. The said John Harman is therefore notified that unless he appear, plead, answer or demur to said bill as the law directs, that the said State of Ohio will apply to said Court at the next term thereof, to take the matters of the said bill as confessed and to decree thereon accordingly.
COFFINBERRY & HALY,
Solicitors for the State.
January 8th, 1845. 6w204

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Nathaniel H. Bagley, Sheriff.
BY virtue of a decree of order to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of Putnam County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in Kalida, on Monday, the 17th day of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described tract of land, lying in Putnam County, Ohio, to wit:
The east half of the south-west quarter and the north west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number eighteen, in Township one south, Range eight east. Taken as the property of Samuel Hooper, to satisfy a decree in favor of Nathaniel H. Bagley.
T. R. McCURE, Sheriff.
Kalida, February 11th, 1845. 5w208

NOTICE.

AT my instance an attachment was this day issued by John Deffenbaugh a Justice of the peace for Sugar Creek township, Putnam county, Ohio, against the property and effects of Andrew Dinmore, a nonresident of said county.
THOMAS DEKEN.
January 15th, A. D., 1845. 5w204*

RICHARD C. SPEARS,

Attorney at Law, Van Wert, Van Wert county, Ohio. Feb., '44

WARRANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

BLANK executions just printed and for sale at this office.

OLD newspapers for sale at this office, for one dollar per hundred.

METCALF & HUBER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

HAVING opened an office in Kalida, will give their attention to the ordinary business of their profession, and particularly to settlement of claims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-residents.
Jan. 10th, 1845. 203tf

KALIDA HOTEL—KALIDA, OHIO.

THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now prepared to furnish the traveling community with accommodations not exceeded by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio.
T. R. McCURE.
Kalida, February 20, 1844. '87

WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.)

CHRISTIAN HESZ

HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilboa, Putnam county, Ohio, lately occupied by John E. Croighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit a continuance of the same. Gilboa, Feb., '44.

DOCTOR SOLOMON M. SHAFFER,

Physician & Surgeon.

LATE of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Rochester, Ohio, has located himself at Rockport, Putnam county, Ohio, and tenders to the public his professional services. Feb., '44.

A. A. SKINNER,

Attorney-at-Law, Kalida, Putnam co., Ohio.

WILL also attend to the collection of claims, payment of taxes, and purchase and sale of Real Estate in the thirteenth Judicial Circuit. November 1, 1844. 193

DONALD U. HARRINGTON,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Charles, Paulding county, Ohio. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

RISLEY'S EXCHANGE.